

*EUROIS OCCULTA* L. IN SURREY.—A female specimen of this unusual visitor to the South of England came to my mercury vapour light trap here on the night of 30th July last. It would be interesting to know whether any other similar records have been obtained.—J. L. MESSENGER, Stonehaven, Wormley, Godalming, Surrey. 7.ix.1968.

COMMENTS ON "NOTES ON SOME SOUTH AFRICAN LEPIDOPTERA".—I can, perhaps, add a little information to that given in J. S. Taylor's paper (1968, *Entomologist's Record*, 80: 149-156) based on my East African experience.

*Metarctia metus* Stoll.—Not an East African species, but should not the specific name be *meteus*?

*Siccia caffra* Wlk.—Although I have not bred this species, the food-plant of all known *Siccia* larvae is said to be Lichens.

*Dionychopus similis* Mschl.—I notice that Hampson (*Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae*) treats *similis* as a synonym of *amasis* Cr., whilst Gaede in *Seitz African Bombyces* ignores the name altogether.

*Spilosoma lutescens* Wlk.—A common moth of the Kenya Coast, less so in Uganda. Food-plant records are:—*Canna* (Cannaceae), *Commelina* (Commelinaceae), *Bidens pilosa* (Compositae), *Entada abyssinica* (Mimosaceae), *Ficus*, *Morus* (Moraceae), *Boerhavia* (Nyctaginaceae), *Russellia juncea* (Scrophulariaceae), *Tacca pennatifidia* (Taccaceae) and *Lantana* (Verbenaceae). Kenya larvae appear to differ from South African, being black with a greyish dorsal line and oblique greenish yellow lateral stripes. Pupal duration in Mombasa about ten days.

*Cyana pretoriae* Dist.—I have had the same experience with *C. rubristriga* Holl. in Kampala, and have a suspicion that the food-plant is *Ipomoea* sp. (Convolvulaceae). Seitz uses the generic name *Chionaema*.

*Heliothis scutigera* Guen.—Not, I think, an East African species, but should not the specific name be *scutuligera*?

*Psalis pennatula* F.—Similar habits in East Africa, but I have found the larva very delicate in captivity.

*Lymantria modesta* Wlk.—East African food-plant records are *Rhus vulgaris* (Anacardiaceae) and *Maurua hoehnelii* (Capparidaceae).

*Rhodometra sacraria* L.—Usual East African food-plant is *Oxygonum sinuatum* (Polygonaceae).

*Nudaurelia walbergi* Bsd.—East African food-plants are *Schinus molle* (Anacardiaceae), *Ricinus* (Euphorbiaceae) and *Acacia* (Mimosaceae).

*Urota sinope* Westw.—In addition to *Erythrina abyssinica* (Papilionaceae), the larva is recorded as feeding on *Eucalyptus* spp. (Myrtaceae) in East Africa.

*Bombycopsis indecora* Wlk.—An imposing list of food-plants in East Africa. *Barleria*, *Justicia* (Acanthaceae), *Chrysanthemum*, *Laggera alata*, *Microglossa*, *Vernonia amygdalina*, *Zinnia* (Compositae), *Ipomoea* (Convolvulaceae), *Leonotis africana* (Labiatae), *Gossypium* (Malvaceae), *Albizzia* (Mimosaceae), *Cajanus cajan* (Papilionaceae), various Ferns (Polypodaceae), *Rosa* (Rosaceae) and *Coffea* (Rubiaceae).

Finally, might I appeal to Mr. Taylor to give the families after his plant names, I am completely at sea with *Styraciflua* and cannot find it in any of my botanical books.—D. G. SEVASTOPULO, F.R.E.S., Mombasa, 18.viii.1968.